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Adherence to cardiac rehabilitation guidelines: a survey of rehabilitation programmes in the United Kingdom

Robert J P Lewin, Rosie Ingleton, Andrew J Newens and David R Thompson

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margins of the ribs at the level of the right hemidiaphragm. In all, 1191 (99%) of the subjects were flagged at the NHS Central Registry and there were 534 deaths over 25 years, 196 of which were due to coronary heart disease (ICD-8 codes 410-414). Adjusted mortality hazard ratios and their confidence intervals were estimated by Cox's proportional hazards regression models.

The table shows the extent to which cardiothoracic ratio affects the risk of death from all and coronary causes independently of potential confounders. After age, blood pressure, heart rate, total cholesterol concentration, smoking, prevalent symptoms of coronary heart disease, and electrocardiographic evidence of ischaemia were adjusted for, men with a cardiothoracic ratio in the highest fifth of the distribution had a hazard ratio of 1.65 (95% confidence interval 1.01 to 2.70) for coronary heart disease mortality compared with men with a cardiothoracic ratio in the lowest fifth. When men with a ratio ≥ 0.5 were excluded, the top fifth (≥ 0.47 and < 0.5) was associated with an increased risk of coronary death of 1.67 (0.99 to 2.82) after age and blood pressure were adjusted for.

Comment

The cardiothoracic ratio in a healthy middle aged population predicted coronary mortality over 25 years independent of blood pressure and other risk factors. A ratio of ≥ 0.5 has by convention been defined as a threshold of pathological enlargement. In our healthy population of civil servants a ratio of 0.47 to < 0.5 was associated with increased risk of death from coronary heart disease, questioning this convention. The results of recently established population based echocardiographic studies are therefore awaited to establish the

relative contribution of left ventricular mass and left ventricular systolic dysfunction in predicting coronary heart disease among healthy middle aged subjects. Until then the Whitehall study offers the advantage of a prolonged follow up.

Does lowering cardiothoracic ratio reduce the risk of coronary heart disease? Among hypertensive patients, drug treatment and exercise may reduce cardiothoracic ratio. However, further studies are required to investigate whether such effects lead to a reduction in subsequent coronary heart disease events and therefore constitute a worthwhile therapeutic goal. In the meantime the prognostic information provided by the cardiothoracic ratio should be considered in risk stratification of healthy middle aged men.

Contributors: HH posed the research question and wrote the first draft of the paper. All the authors commented on drafts of the paper which were incorporated by HH. MS carried out all the statistical analyses. DC collected the radiographic data and his doctoral thesis formed the basis of this paper. MM is codirector of the original Whitehall study. HH is the guarantor.

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Conflict of interest: None.

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Two key recommendations of recent guidelines are that cardiac rehabilitation requires the skills of a range of professionals and that the patient should receive a menu based programme after an individual assessment of needs.¹ A previous survey of 25 cardiac rehabilitation programmes found little congruence with these guidelines and noted that physicians were particularly unlikely to be involved.² We extended this inquiry to include all of the discoverable rehabilitation programmes in the United Kingdom.

Subjects, methods, and results

We identified 273 cardiac rehabilitation programmes through registers maintained by professional and charitable bodies and conducted a structured telephone interview with the "main coordinator" of 263 (96%) of these programmes between 1 April 1996 and

31 March 1997. If a respondent did not have the competence to answer a particular question the appropriate person was contacted. We asked each participant whether the rehabilitation team included anyone from a list of nine healthcare professions. To examine the use of assessment measures we asked which of a list of 15 health variables were assessed; whether this was with a validated assessment (a published scale or a standardised procedure with known properties) or an informal assessment (any other method); and whether the assessment was repeated either to check the patient's progress or to audit outcome.

Most (184 (70%)) participants reported that five or more (mean 4.6; SD 1.6) healthcare professions were represented on the rehabilitation team; only 13 (5%) teams comprised members from only one profession. Nurses were represented in 234 (89%) teams, dietitians in 220 (84%), and physiotherapists in 223 (85%). Less

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Number (percentage) of programmes (n=263) that conducted validated or informal assessments and which repeated these assessments at any time

Factor assessed	Validated assessment	Informal assessment	Repeat assessment
Blood pressure	204 (76)	0	156 (59)
Lipids	196 (75)	0	56 (21)
Electrocardiographic stress test	136 (52)	0	17 (6)
Exercise capacity	94 (36)	73 (28)	115 (44)
Weight	65 (25)*	98 (37)†	93 (35)
Symptoms of heart disease	2 (1)	101 (38)	94 (36)
Diet	0	72 (27)	34 (13)
Smoking	8 (3)	252 (96)	195 (74)
Knowledge of heart disease	0	31 (12)	0
Anxiety	70 (27)	11 (4)	77 (29)
Depression	70 (27)	10 (4)	71 (27)
Stress	8 (3)	34 (13)	26 (10)
Sleep	3 (1)	18 (7)	
Sexual and personal relationships	0	18 (7)	7 (3)
Suitability for work	0	44 (17)	18 (7)

*Body mass index was calculated.

†Only weight was measured.

than half of the participants reported that their team included an occupational therapist (106 (40%)), a physician (103 (39%)), a psychologist (55 (21%)), a health promotion officer (43 (20%)), or a social worker or vocational counsellor (37 (14%)).

In a random sample of 120 programmes, further questions were asked about the degree to which each profession took part in the programme. For each profession previously mentioned the participant was asked whether that professional (a) gave talks to patients, or otherwise took part in the programme and (b) saw each patient individually. In only a small proportion of teams did a physician (19 teams (16%)), a psychologist (11 (9%)), a health promotion officer (7 (6%)), or a social worker or vocational counsellor (1 (1%)) give talks to patients or otherwise take part in the programme. It was rare for professions other than nurses (83 teams (69%)) and physiotherapists (79 (66%)) to see patients individually—occupational therapists (18 (15%)), dietician (7 (6%)), physician (8 (7%)), health promotion officer (1 (1%)), social worker (1 (1%)).

The number and percentage of programmes that conducted validated or informal assessments and which repeated these assessments at any time is shown

in the table. Blood pressure (204 programmes (78%)) and measurement of lipid concentration (195 (74%)) were most commonly available; however, the values for these were often taken from medical records during acute admission and were therefore of limited value to rehabilitation. The assessment of blood pressure was repeated in 59% of programmes and smoking in 74% (albeit with a validated measure in only 8 (3%) centres); none of the other measures were repeated in more than half of the programmes.

Comment

The findings confirm that adherence to the national guidelines¹ is poor and that few physicians play an active part in rehabilitation programmes. There is little in the way of assessment (a prerequisite for a “menu driven” service) or audit; this is especially worrying as secondary prevention is an important goal of rehabilitation.³ Psychosocial factors were particularly poorly assessed despite the fact that it is well established that attention to these is one of the major goals of cardiac rehabilitation.⁴ Those responsible for commissioning a cardiac rehabilitation service should ensure that it is adequately resourced⁵ to allow programmes to be evidence based, menu driven, and properly audited.

Contributors: RJPL had the original idea for the study and coordinated the research. DRT, AJN, and RI contributed to the design of the study and to developing the telephone interview. All interviews were conducted by RI. The paper was written jointly by RJPL and DRT.

Conflict of interest: None.

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(Accepted 16 December 1997)

Fifty years ago

Why I went to Oxford, not Cambridge

In December 1947 I went to Cambridge to take an entrance examination. A week later my father—in those days colleges communicated not with the applicant but with the parent—received a letter from the senior tutor saying that I had done well in my science papers, but in the English paper I had shown no understanding of the poetry in question. I thus could not be accepted, but might resit the following year.

So in March 1948 I spent a week in Oxford taking their exams. Again my science papers, practicals, and vivas went well, and I did not have to attempt any poetry in the general paper, which contained many of the logic problems of Lewis Carroll with which I was already familiar. So I was not only accepted but was also awarded a major scholarship. Are applicants to study

medicine in the 1990s required to be expert in non-scientific topics such as poetry and logic?

Jeremy Hugh Baron, *honorary professorial lecturer, New York*

We welcome articles up to 600 words on topics such as *A memorable patient, A paper that changed my practice, My most unfortunate mistake*, or any other piece conveying instruction, pathos, or humour. If possible the article should be supplied on a disk. Permission is needed from the patient or a relative if an identifiable patient is referred to. We also welcome contributions for “Endpieces,” consisting of quotations of up to 80 words (but most are considerably shorter) from any source, ancient or modern, which have appealed to the reader.

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